MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

26 AUGUST 1981

Israeli-Egyptian Relations

Begin-As-Sadat Summit--MENA cited an AL-AHRAM 26 August report that Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat emphasized to Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin, in the first round of talks in Alexandria, the importance of Palestinian participation in the peace process and called on Israel to build up trust with the West Bank and Gaza Palestinians in order to start a dialogue with them and prompt them to form an authority that would assume responsibility for autonomy. He explained the importance of a Palestinian-U.S. dialogue and said the Palestinian acceptance of the cease-fire in Lebanon was an encouraging sign.

Ministerial Meetings--Cairo radio reported that Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali and his deputy, Dr Butrus Ghali, held talks with an Israeli delegation comprising Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, Interior Minister Dr Yosef Burg and Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon. Dr Burg, as Cairo radio reported, said normalization of the relations is of top priority for Israel. MENA noted that the discussions centered on the normalization of Egyptian-Israeli relations. Jerusalem radio also reported that Defense Minister Sharon held a separate meeting with his Egyptian counterpart, 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah. One immediate result of the meeting will be the restoration of the direct telephone link between the two ministries.

Al-Qadhdhafi Syria Visit

Reporting Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's meeting in Damascus with Syrian leaders, Tripoli radio said Al-Qadhdhafi stressed the need for unity between Syria and Libya and called for "unity of fighting, challenge and rescue of the Arab nation." Al-Qadhdhafi briefed the Syrian leaders on the details of the U.S. "Aggression" inthe Gulf of Sidra, the radio reported, and told them that Libya is placing all its capabilities at Syria's disposal to assist the "Syrian trench" against Israel. According to Damascus radio, Al-Qadhdhafi also called for "material arrangements" to guarantee the continuation of Syrian-Libyan unity and "to prove that it exists." The radio reported that Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad told Al-Qadhdhafi that the Syrians care for Libya just as they care for themselves and that they want to use the "maximum potentials" of the two countries to defend the Arab nation.

Damascus radio noted that Al-Qadhdhafi later met with PLO Executive Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and other Palestinian leaders.

Commenting on the Libyan leaders' visit to Damascus, the radio said Al-Qadhdhafi's meetings with Al-Asad would focus on the promotion of Libyan-Syrian unity and the strengthening of the Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation.

Libyan-Somali Relations

Mogadishu radio reported that Somalia has decided to completely break diplomatic relations with Libya, giving Libyan diplomats 48 hours to leave the country. Citing a Supreme Revolutionary Council statement that accused the Libyan regime of conspiracies against Somalia, the radio said the Somali decision resulted from the recent Aden summit meeting and the subsequent Libyan-Ethiopian communique, which was hostile to Somalia.

However, the 23 August joint Libyan-Ethiopian communique, as carried by JANA, did not mention Somalia.

Libyan-U.S. Clash

ANSA reported that a Libyan representative told a press conference in Rome that "American arrogance must be halted, even at the cost of causing a war." Reiterating Al-Qadhdhafi's version of the recent U.S.-Libyan air battle over the Gulf of Sidra, he said that while there are no Soviet bases in Libya "for the time being," no one can stop Libya from agreeing to provide a base to the Warsaw Pact. "Possible decisions in this area will have to be made by the Libyan people," he asserted. Meanwhile, Tripoli's Voice of Arab Homeland radio claimed that an F-14 Tomcat that crashed off the Sardianian coast recently was not an FRG plane downed during NATO maneuvers, as claimed by the United States, but was the "same F-14 plane of the U.S. 6th Fleet shot down by the Libyan Arab Air Force in the Gulf of Sidra." The radio also reported that Libya has reiterated its assertion that the American community in Libya is in no danger and that it will continue to enjoy the protection and security afforded all citizens. Citing a Libyan Foreign Liaison Bureau statement, the radio said the Libyan people are keen to establish good relations with all peoples, including the people of the United States.

Lebanon

INA reported that Palestinian-Lebanese joint forces repulsed an attempt by Israeli gunboats to approach the coast of western Beirut. Monitored Israeli media have not been observed to mention any attempt by Israeli gunboats to approach the Lebanese coast.

Iran

Internal Security--Citing JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI, AFP reported the execution of 34 Mojahedin-e Khalq members throughout Iran: 14 in Tehran, 11 in Shiraz, and 9 in several northern cities. Tehran radio reported that over the past 2 months 176 members of the Peykar, Feda'iyan-e Khalq and Mojahedin-e Khalq organizations have been arrested in Kerman Province and 200 leftists have been arrested in Arak and Esfahan. Other arrests reported by the radio included several members of the Kurdish Democratic Party (KDP) in Urumiyeh. The Radio also asserted that KDP rebels ambushed a car carrying government supporters, leaving five of the assailants and three of the intended victims dead. Meanwhile, AFP, citing KEYHAN, noted the assassination of six people, including four revolution guards, in Tehran and the provinces.

Statement on Hijackers--An Iranian Foreign Ministry statement, broadcast by Tehran Radio, reiterated Iran's call for France to hand over those responsible for seizure of the Iranian gunboat Tabarzin. The statement included legal references supporting the request.

Iraq-Iran Conflict

Prisoner Exchange--Tehran radio reported that 40 Iranian prisoners of war were returned to Iran through arrangements made by the International Red Cross. The radio said Iran had repatriated an unspecified number of Iraqi POW's in return and noted that Red Cross and Iranian Armed Forces representatives had signed a POW exchange agreement.

Pakistan

Firyubin Visit--Karachi radio reported that visiting Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Nikolay Firyubin met with President Gen Ziaul Haq in Rawalpindi and discussed "matters of mutual interest."

Afghan Proposal--According to AFP, official Pakistani spokesman as said Pakistan does not regard the Afghan Government's recent proposal to convene multilateral talks on the Afghan crisis as contributing anything new to resolving the problem. He further said that while Pakistan was willing to reach a political solution, it also sought to guarantee the Afghan people's right to self-determination.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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STATEMENT BY KESHTMAND AT SEMINAR 24 AUG

LD252106 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1630 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Statement to the seminar of the heads of the government local organs discussing measures for safeguarding and consolidating the values of the April Revolution; delivered by Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand on 24 August at the Council of Ministers headquarters--recorded]

[Excerpts] Considerable successes have been achieved in the military sphere. The heroic armed forces of the country admirably defend the gains of the April Revolution, and strategic initiatives are completely ours. Great counterrevolutionary bands have been crushed; the remnants of the large bands have been dispersed into small groups or they have been absorbed among the locals. In the relentless fight against the enemies of the people of Afghanistan, the staff of the armed forces shows heroism and vigilance. About 700 people of the armed forces staff, who perform their national and sacred military duties with courage and patriotism, have won the honor of receiving medals and badges of the DRA.

The state information services [khad] and sarandoy [Russian-trained police] consistently add to their experiences in the struggle against the counterrevolution. The activity of these organs has recently improved. The personnel of khad and sarandoy expose and crush the enemies of the revolution. They represent virility, heroism and unlimited loyalty to the party and the revolution. The development of the situation in the country firmly indicates that the people of Afghanistan, with firmness and without deviation, support the building of a new life. What has been implemented so far in the social, economic, cultural and other areas of life is in response to the demands of the great majority of the country.

The noble people of Afghanistan, resolutely and decisively, have chosen the path of development and progress for their society. That is the path of eliminating the old feudalist system and building a new just society, the path of the glorious April Revolution. No power on earth; no conspiracy or intrigue of imperialism and hegemonism; no lie or fabrication of imperialist propaganda will be able to deviate the Afghan people from this path. [applause]

We obtain all vital materials and means for the defense of the revolution--that is, food, arms, equipment, o' and other material goods--from the USSR; our party and people will never forget these fraternal aids.

The heroic struggle of the Afghan people for a new life is being continued under difficult conditions. International imperialism, headed by the United States, hegemonist and reactionary forces, through their agents, continue their aggressive activities against our country. They are continuing an undeclared war against us by training counterrevolutionary bands, arming them and infiltrating them onto our soil. The servants of Washington and Beijing kill and massacre our people, burn schools and agricultural products; they plunder and loot the property of the people. The bandits use their weapons against youths, women, elderly people and children. Under such circumstances every kind of disorder, carelessness, arbitrariness, feelings of irresponsibility and mistakes which occur in parts of our administration, state and military, are dangerous; they are unforgiveable and unsustainable.

For the purpose of unifying the efforts of party and state organs and all patriotic forces of the country, and for the purpose of coordinating all material and moral possibilities of the country toward the complete elimination of the enemy, the PDPA Central Committee Politburo believed it was necessary to establish the Defense Council of the DRA. The 9 August resolution of the Politburo in this regard was adopted. In the format of this extraordinary organ, all political, state and military authority in the country is centralized. All party, state, social, youth, military organs and all citizens of the DRA must implement, without preconditions and limitations, all resolutions of the DRA Defense Council.

The DRA Defense Council is an ever active organ. The Council settles the most important party, state, economic and military issues which are relevant to strengthening the power of the defense of the homeland, such as the coordination and direction of all forces of the country for the annihilation of counterrevolution and to the organizational structure of the armed forces. Comrade Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council is chairman of the DRA Defense Council.

Also on 9 August the PDPA Central Committee Politburo adopted a resolution in connection with measures for further activation of the local organs of the party against the counterrevolutionary forces. This resolution, which was subsequently evaluated in the meeting of the DRA Defense Council, is very important in the intensification of the struggle against counterrevolutionary bands. In accordance with this resolution of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo, a joint headquarters will be allocated in every province and every district, under the chairmanship of governors and district governors. The coordination of unity in joint activities between the party activists, revolution guards, the units of the armed forces, sarandoy, khad and revolution defense groups, for the purpose of carrying out an active offensive operation and discovering and eliminating subversive and terrorist groups, is counted as the major goal of the headquarters.

Also according to a 9 August resolution of the DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium, an extraordinary commission has been formed within the framework of the DRA Defense Council for the purpose of coordinating and organizing the efforts of the party and state, youths, military and all citizens of the DRA regarding the implementation of laws relevant to the armed forces and, in particular, the solution of issues related to the recruitment of youths to the military service.

The above resolutions of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and of the Presidium of the DRA Revolutionary Council are vital measures which have been adopted in light of the present difficult sociopolitical situation in the country, and we must exert every effort for cadres in every province to implement these resolutions in all areas.

In accordance with the decisions of the high party and state authorities, the responsibility for recruiting and bringing youths into military service in the zones rests totally on the shoulders of the authorized chiefs of the zones. The responsibility for recruiting youths in provinces rests on the secretaries of the party committees and the governors of the provinces. They are dutybound to implement and adopt, with limits and preconditions, the orders of the zone chiefs regarding military recruitment. The governors are dutybound to preside over the recruitment commission which, according to the resolution of the general headquarters, has been formed from 50 to 100 persons from among the party members and representatives of social organizations. They are also dutybound to supervise the activity of the recruitment commissions of districts and subdistricts and take part in their activities. Propaganda and publicity concerning the general military conscription law and the criminal penal law against war mobilization of the DRA Armed Forces must be improved in order to expedite the process of recruiting youths for military service.

Comrades, you are aware of the outcome of the visit and the recent meeting of Comrades Babrak Karmal and L.I. Brezhnev, leaders of the DRA and the USSR. The results of these historic and important meetings most of all draw the attention of the Afghan people to constructive activities. Of course, the USSR, our great and loyal friend, consistently gives us all-round aid, and this fact was once again resolutely (?reaffirmed) by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, to whom we are deeply grateful. [applause] But, we must try to carry out the struggle against the counterrevolution ourselves and feel responsible before the revolution.

PRK'S HUN SEN BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT 26 AUG

BK260752 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Text] Vice President of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Kampuchea Hun Sen arrived in New Delhi today on a 6-day official visit to the country. He was received at the airport by External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao and other senior officials.

Talking to newsmen at the airport, Hun Sen expressed the hope that his visit will strengthen the bonds of friendship between the two countries. He thanked the Indian leaders for the aid extended to his country. Hun Sen said the recognition of his government by India gave encouragement to the people all over the world struggling for freedom.

Welcoming Hun Sen, the external affairs minister said he is looking forward to having discussions with him on wide-ranging matters including bilateral relations.

UN REPRESENTATIVE KIRKPATRICK ARRIVES 23 AUG

BK240720 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 24 Aug 81

[Text] U.S. Representation to the United Nations Jeanne J. Kirkpatrick arrived in New Delhi yesterday for talks with Indian leaders on issues coming up for discussions at the United Nations. She is the first Cabinet-rank representative of the Reagan Administration to visit India.

REFUGEES DISCUSSED WITH BANGLADESH BORDER FORCES

BK250743 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] Officials from Border Security Force [BSF] and Bangladesh Rifles met at (Sabrum), 136 kilometers from Agartala, to discuss the recent influx of tribal refugees from Chittagong hilltrack to Tripura. Our correspondent reports that this is the first meeting between the BSF and the Bangladesh Rifles on the influx of tribal refugees. There are about 4,000 Bangladesh refugees still taking shelter in and around (Sabrum).

SUMMARY TRIALS APPROVED FOR ECONOMIC OFFENDERS

BK251612 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] Parliament has approved two bills giving stringent powers to the government to deal effectively with black-marketeers, hoarders and profiteers in essential commodities. These are the Essential Commodities Special Provisions Bill and Prevention of Black Marketing and Maintenance of Supply of Essential Commodities Bill. The Lok Sabha today unanimously passed both bills which have already been passed by the Rajya Sabha.

They provide for setting up of special courts and detentions and summary trial of black-marketeers, hoarders and profiteers in essential commodities. The state governments can now constitute the advisory boards which will be headed by a sitting or a retired judge for dealing with cases of detention.

Earlier, winding up the combined debate on the two bills, Union Minister for Agriculture and Civil Supplies Rao Birendra Singh reiterated the government's determination to stamp out black-marketeering and other antisocial practices. He assured the house that the drastic legislation will be repealed before its timespan of 5 years if the traders behave themselves.

ADDITIONAL REPORTAGE ON USSR'S FIRYUBIN'S VISIT

Remarks at Shahi Luncheon

BK260714 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Agha Shahi has expressed the belief that the discussions held between him and the visiting Soviet deputy foreign minister will result in better understanding of their points of view and contribute to the development of peace in their region and friendship between the two countries.

Speaking at a luncheon given by him in honor or Mr Firyubin in Islamabad today, Agha Shahi said Pakistan attaches the greatest importance to their relations with the Soviet Union and desires to build their ties on the basis of friendship, cooperation and mutual trust as spelled out in the principles of peaceful coexistence. He said as a signatory of the UN Charter, Pakistan believes in the principles enshrined therein.

Pakistan is also an active member of the Islamic Conference and the Nonaligned Movement. Its foreign policy is directed toward insuring its security while retaining its nonaligned, independent character. Pakistan has not and will not compromise on these principles. It sought friendly relations with all countries and particularly with its neighbors.

As a comparatively small and nonaligned country, Pakistan is concerned at the trend that nonaligned countries are being subjected to pressures (?affecting their) sovereignty, territorial integrity and nonaligned character of their foreign policy. Pakistan's position on such matters is, therefore, based on principles that have been (?appreciated) by the world community of nations and has the overwhelming support of the people of the world.

Agha Shahi said he is happy to note that their talks this morning had been conducted in a warm and friendly atmosphere. Pakistan and the Soviet Union are neighbors and their people have a lot in common. The two countries are committed to peace in the region and in the entire world. On most international issues, Pakistan and the Soviet Union have identical or similar views. The cooperation between delegations of the two countries in various international organizations has been of a successful nature and has contributed to the strengthening of peace.

The Soviet Union has been providing Pakistan economic assistance in a number of important sectors. We see this in the fact that the Guddu power plant was functioning and Pakistan will shortly be welcoming a Soviet delegation to the opening of the Karachi steel mills, built with Soviet assistance. He said the government and the people of Pakistan appreciate and highly value this assistance.

Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Firyubin emphasized that all the conditions existed for the creation of good-neighborly and mutually beneficial cooperation between Pakistan and the Soviet Union. He said economic relations between the two countries were developing smoothly and the best proof of this was the establishment of steel mills in Pakistan with Soviet collaboration. He expressed his country's desire for the development of good relations on the basis of peaceful coexistence and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. The Soviet Union was in favor of normalization between countries of South Asia and the settlement of all problems between these states on the basis of goodwill and political realism.

Firyubin said the Soviet Union regarded the exchange of views with Pakistan as important. Consultations between them lead to better understanding on questions of mutual interest and contribute toward their settlement.

Meetings With Haq, Others

GF251603 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Firyubin met with President Gen Ziaul Haq in Rawalpindi this evening. He discussed matters of mutual interest during his meeting with the president.

Foreign Minister Agha Shahi, Finance Minister Ghulam Ishaq Khan, Production and Railways Minister Lt Gen Said Qadir [title as heard], Secretary General for Foreign Affairs Shahnawaz and Foreign Secretary Riaz Piracha, the Soviet ambassador to Pakistan and Pakistan's ambassador to the Soviet Union were also present.

SPOKESMAN NOTES NOTHING NEW IN AFGHAN PROPOSAL

BK241413 Hong Kong AFP in English 1321 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] Islamabad, 25 Aug (AFP)--Pakistan did not consider that the eight-point Kabul plan announced yesterday calling for multilateral talks to settle the Afghan crisis added anything new, an official spokesman said here today.

"We are at this moment examining the text, which has not been officially communicated to us, and at first view it does not seem to differ, except in details, from the proposals made on May 14, 1980 (by Afghan leader Babrak Karmal)," the spokesman added. "Pakistan is willing to reach a political solution, but in respecting the principles defined by the United Nations and the Islamic Conference which want to guarantee the Afghan people's right to choose its own government."

Yesterday's Afghan plan indicated that the Kabul Government hoped for bilateral talks with Pakistan or multilateral talks also to include Iran, the Soviet Union and other countries, but that it was out of the question for its legitimacy to be questioned.

Islamabad, which refuses to recognise the Kabul government, believes that this condition "comes back to trying to obtain politically what the Soviet Army itself has not been able to impose on the Afghan people." Meanwhile, Pakistani official circles confirm that they hope indirect contacts could be brought about, through the intermediary of the United Nations, with the party in power in Kabul.

Western diplomatic circles here said that the eight-point statement was no surprise for it coincides with the official visit here of Soviet Vice Foreign Minister Nikolay Firyubin who is scheduled to hold talks with President Mohammad Ziaul Haq and Foreign Minister Agha Shahi. "The publishing of this offer of negotiation has been carefully synchronised with the visit of the minister who is responsible for preparing the agenda for the next session of the UN General Assembly," a diplomat here noted.

But observers here consider that the Kabul statement concedes to Pakistan the principle of a tripartite negotiation including Iran, while previously the Afghan Government wanted separate meetings, as it made clear last January at (?the New Delhi) Nonaligned Conference. There is also the simple fact that the Afghan position has been made interesting as it is a new text, and this shows that the Karmal regime wants to negotiate, observers believe. They add that the Pakistani attitude towards the Karmal regime could change if the possibility of a withdrawal of Soviet troops was made a certainty. If not, Pakistani-Afghan contacts would in effect be a waste of time, and Islamabad would see the sole valid negotiator as the Soviet Union.

FOREIGN MINISTRY DEMANDS EXTRADITION OF HIJACKERS

LD251850 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Foreign Ministry statement--date not given]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Following America's conspiracy and the collaboration of its mercenaries in the course of hijacking a vessel of the Islamic Republic of Iran--at a time when the Muslim nation of Iran is exposing these regimes and the corrupt international mercenaries and has managed to take away the hijacked vessel from their hands--we hear surprising remarks by France's responsible officials. The funniest and the most disgraceful statements are by France's interior minister. In a speech on Friday, broadcast by that country's radio, he stated: The hijacking of the vessel was a political act and the hijackers are free to move in France or ask for political asylum. How can the world's governments remain silent regarding the granting of security to pirates? Do they know what damage this action will inflict upon the freedom of navigation of the seas? The world's nations, in particular the French nation, will never endorse support for pirates.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran in this connection submitted the following legal note to the French officials:

In His exalted name. With due respect the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, regarding the hijacking of the Iranian Tabarzin vessel, brings the following points to the attention of the French Embassy:

1. According to investigations, a number of armed terrorists who hijacked the Iranian vessel had already been granted political asylum by the French Government. According to French Government regulations, the hijackers were not allowed to carry out such acts and this illegal act disqualifies them from being considered so-called political refugees and makes them liable to the provisions of the 24 June 1964 treaty between Iran and France on the extradition of criminals.

2. Four of the crew members were on a formal combat mission for the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran. They made the hijacking of the vessel easy by use of force and by making preparations, and thus are particularly liable to the regulations of Articles 4 and 8 of France's 1825 law concerning piracy. The act of the aforesaid is also, according to Iran's penal regulations and laws, considered treason and disobedience of a superior's order and an act against the security and sovereignty of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran. According to the Iranian-French treaty on the extradition of criminals, they must be extradited to Iran.

3. The hijacking of the Iranian vessel was carried out in accordance with decisions and planning made on French territory, and the facilities which are presently being provided for the terrorists show the hostile stand of the French Government vis-a-vis the Islamic revolution and the martyr-nurturing Iranian nation.

In light of these points and the clarity of their offense and considering the international community's condemnation of the act of piracy, the French Government, if it advocates freedom, justice and implementation of law, is expected--for the sake of carrying out justice, preserving the security of navigation and preventing the sinister and ugly innovation of piracy--to extradite the offenders to officials of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

With hope for the victory of the oppressed over the oppressors.

ADMIRAL SAYS NEXT AZADEGAN ACTION TO BE IN IRAN

NC252023 Paris AFP in English 2016 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] Paris, 25 Aug (AFP)--The next action of the monarchist Iranian movement Azadegan will take place "within Iran," former Iranian Navy Chief Admiral Kamal Habibollahi said here today.

The admiral, who was the shah's last naval commander-in-chief and who led the commando which hijacked the torpedo boat Tabarzin off Gibraltar two weeks ago, told AGENCE FRANCE PRESS that he would leave France "in a few days." He was allowed by French authorities to enter the country after surrendering the gunboat in French waters last week.

Adm Habibollahi said that Azadegan, led by Gen Bahram Aryana, the reported "brains" behind the gunboat seizure, had "two training camps in Iran, near the border." He added that there was "coordination" between Azadegan and Kurdish rebels in northwestern Iran, but declined to comment further on the grounds that it was "too soon."

Meanwhile, in a communique released here today, Gen Aryana called on Iranian groups close to the army to "overthrow the mollarchy"--a reference to the Islamic regime of the Mollahs in Iran. He also thanked Paris-based Shahpur Bakhtiar, the last prime minister under the shah, for his help.

PRISONERS EXCHANGED WITH IRAQ; AGREEMENT SIGNED

LD251834 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] According to a Central News Unit dispatch, 40 Iranians who had been taken prisoner by the mercenaries of the Iraqi Ba'thist government returned to the homeland by a Red Cross airplane this afternoon. These people were accorded a rousing welcome by our army brothers, members of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps and by compatriots bearing bouquets of flowers at the airport. Among these 40 Iranians who returned to the homeland only three were soldiers and two were members of the popular mobilization forces. The rest consisted of our civilian sisters and brothers, most of whom are aged and ill. However, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in this exchange of prisoners which took place today, took steps to repatriate Iraqi soldiers and thereby once again proved its correct and principled stand. This exchange took place with the help of the International Red Cross.

At the conclusion of the exchange representatives from the Red Cross and responsible officials from the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran signed an agreement regarding the exchange of prisoners.

UN TEAM VISITS IRAQI REFUGEE CAMP IN FARS

GF251958 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1530 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] The situation and living conditions of Iraqi refugees was reviewed today by representatives of the UN refugee organization. The group was accompanied by the director of social affairs at the Interior Ministry, representatives from the Red Crescent Society, the Foreign Ministry and the Refugee Department of the Central Islamic Revolution Guard Corps. They arrived in Shiraz yesterday morning and immediately left for Jahrom accompanied by representatives of the Fars Governor General's Office.

The UN representatives and the other members of the group were met by the Jahrom governor upon arrival and visited the Iraqi refugee camp. The delegation left for Zahedan after returning to Shiraz this afternoon.

Following their visit to the Iraqi refugee camp, they announced: The cruelty dealt against these people by the criminal United States and its sworn servant, the infidel Saddam, will be described to the Refugee Department and UN officials.

MAJLIS APPROVES MANPOWER BILL CLAUSES ON CRIME

LD260844 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Excerpt] The Islamic Consultative Assembly held an open session this morning. According to a Central News Unit report during this session, which was opened with a recitation of verses from the Koran and held under the chairmanship of Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani, another two articles of the bill on the reconstruction of the manpwer resources of government ministries and agencies and others attached to the government were approved and the debate on this bill was adjourned until the next open session. The two articles approved are as follows:

Article 14. Political and military crimes may be divided into two groups:

A. Crimes connected with the period before the Islamic revolution:

1. Cooperation with the defunct SAVAK.
2. Activities in the sections safeguarding and carrying out the special programs of the SAVAK.
3. Effective activity in strengthening the former regime and the defunct Rastakhiz Party.
4. Espionage liaison with foreign powers or with foreign espionage organizations.
5. Membership in Freemason organizations and subsidiary and similar organizations, at the discretion of the Supreme Supervisory Council.
6. Membership in the former National Consultative Assembly and Senate and the Constituent Assembly after 5 June 1963 and the holding of the posts of minister, undersecretary of state, ambassador and governor-general in the former regime from 5 June 1963 to 11 February 1978.

B. Crimes connected with the period after the Islamic revolution:

1. Uprising against the Islamic Republic in any way whatsoever.
2. Cooperation with foreign military forces against the Islamic Republic of Iran.
3. Membership in espionage organizations acting against the Islamic Republic or espionage and the obtaining of confidential information for the benefit of foreign powers or domestic groups whose activities have been prohibited.
4. Activity in the interest of groups whose activities in the administrative sphere have been proscribed.
5. Acts against the interests of the Islamic Republic, such as rumormongering, sabotage, go-slows and similar illegal sit-ins and demonstrations.
6. Use of armed force to obtain either individual or group privileges in the administrative sphere.
7. Bringing either group or individual pressure to bear to achieve unlawful ends or to obtain illegal privileges.
8. Smuggling of arms and ammunition.
9. Divulging military documents and secrets.
10. Impermissible destruction or concealment of government evidence and documents, whether confidential or otherwise, connected with the period before or after the revolution.
11. Employing one's pen, words and any type of propaganda against the Islamic Republic in a manner forbidden by the laws of the Islamic Republic.

Article 15. Administrative and financial crimes:

1. Receiving bribes.
2. Embezzlement.
3. Theft of government funds or their misuse.
4. Embezzlement of public funds.
5. Receiving payments other than those stipulated by the laws and regulations.
6. Forging official titles and their misuse.
7. Forging official or government documents and or using them knowingly.
8. Divulging confidential documents.
9. Giving reports which are known to be contrary to the facts in administrative affairs or giving testimony contrary to the facts.
10. Refusing to hand over documents to persons who have the right to receive them or handing over documents to persons who have no right to receive them.
11. Accusing, calumniating or giving false testimony in connection with other government employees.

MATERIALS CONCERNING INTERNAL OPPOSITION

Assassinations, Bombings in Tehran

NC251512 Paris AFP in English 1502 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] Theran, 25 Aug (AFP)--Six people, including four revolutionary guards, were assassinated yesterday in Tehran and the provinces, the Iranian press reported today.

One revolutionary guard was killed and another injured in a suburb west of Tehran by two motorcyclists who then fled, the Tehran daily KEYHAN said, quoting a Tehran police communique.

The newspaper also reported the killing of a deputy guard commander and the wounding of another guardsman by gunmen who ambushed them from the car in the southern province of Kerman.

A third guardsman was killed by Mojahedin guerrillas at Rezvanshahr, in the north of the country and a fourth in the center of Tehran, KEYHAN said.

A revolutionary committee member was also killed at Tabritz, in western Azerbaijan province, and a teacher at Bojnurd in the north of the country.

The magazine ETTELA'AT reported that one of its buildings had been badly damaged by Molotov cocktails thrown by three motorcyclists last night. KEYHAN said that a grenade had been jurled at the main entrance of the official Iranian news agency PARS but caused no damage.

ETTELA'AT also said that several armed men had tossed grenades into an official propaganda office in a tent in front of the University of Tehran, then fired on the occupants, injuring four people including a passer-by.

Democratic Party 'Agents' Attack

LD251724 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] According to a Central News Unit dispatch, agents of the defunct Democratic Party attacked a car carrying the combatants of Islam and martyred three and wounded another four. This attack took place yesterday afternoon at a time when the car carrying the combatants of Islam was moving along Mahabad's Sharqi Boulevard where the assailants had already prepared an ambush. The assailants opened fire on the car and our combatant brothers immediately retaliated by opening fire on the assailants, five of whom were killed and another four wounded. During this cowardly attack, brother Maghaze'i, a revolution guard dispatched from Qom; Mohsen Arab-'Ali, a member of the mobilization organization dispatched from Tehran; and Gholam 'Ali Soltani, a seminarist, attained the lofty rank of martyrdom.

Sentencing of Rastakhiz Leader

GF251656 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1530 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] The Estahbanat Islamic Revolution Court has issued its verdict on the fate of the head of the defunct Rastakhiz Party in Jahrom.

According to our correspondent, Iraj Keshtkar, head of the defunct party, has been sentenced to 5 years in jail and 70 lashes. He received 40 lashes in Jahrom's Shohada Square yesterday as part of his sentence.

Killing, Arrest of KDP Members

LD251842 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] According to a PARS report from Urumiyeh, a fighting company of our brothers from the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps attacked the headquarters of the defunct Kurdish Democratic Party [KDP] in the vicinity of Rahim Khan and Sarab yesterday and killed three armed elements of that party. All our forces returned safely to their base after the conclusion of their operations.

The same report says that thanks to reconnaissance already carried out by the fighting company of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps deployed at [name indistinct] a number of armed elements from the KDP were arrested yesterday and after an inspection several weapons were found on their persons and confiscated.

Arrests in Bushehr, Shiraz

LD260925 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Summary] According to the Central News Unit, with cooperation of the committed and vigilant people of Bushehr and through efforts of the self-sacrificing brothers of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps of this city, a team house belonging to the hypocrites was discovered. A large number of printing machines and circular ready for distribution were seized. Several members of this minigroup were arrested in this connection.

The Central News Unit also reports from Bushehr that 10 devotees of the American minigroup were identified and arrested in the village of (?Dehghayeb). According to the same report, three other supporters of these minigroups who had been arrested in Borazjan were released after expressing regret and signing a written agreement not to cooperate with the groups in the future.

The Shiraz Islamic Revolution Guards Corps announced that following a report supplied by one of the Hezbollahi sisters, two arms dealers with long records were arrested. They are Manuchehr Fuladi, son of Mohammad, and Sohrab Atash-Peykar, son of Darab. A large quantity of arms and ammunition was seized from these individuals.

Assassination of Kerman Officials

LD251250 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Excerpts] The Central News Unit reports from Kerman that at 2200 last night, in a cowardly attack by hypocrite groups, Qalambor, one of the responsible and committed guards corps officials in Kerman, was martyred and a guards brother accompanying him was wounded. This report says that while brother Qalambor and one of the guards accompanying him, by the name of Hajmohammadi, were leaving their office for home, three or four hypocrites in a red Peykan car opened machinegun fire on them.

PARS reports that the governor general of Kerman, the Friday imam of Kerman and the office of the public prosecutor of the Islamic revolution of Kerman, in a joint statement, invited the residents of Kerman who are always present on the scene to take part in the funeral ceremony to be held for martyr Qalambor in Masjid Jame' at 1600 this afternoon.

Also, Islamic Revolution Guards Corps in Bandar Anzali, quoting the guards corps in Rezvanshahr reported that at 2100 last night, brother Seyyed Naser Mohsenpur, a mobilization personnel of Rezvanshahr, was attacked by several members of the hypocrite organization using Kalashnikovs and was shot in the head and the side and was martyred.

Grenade Attacks in Ahvaz

GF251410 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Excerpt] According to a report by the Central News Unit in Ahvaz, a member of the mobilization (?department) has been killed outside his house in (Mosibat Abad)--formerly called Lashgar Abad--by two motorcyclists armed with Kalashnikovs. After being transferred to the hospital, doctors worked futilely to save his life. However, this brother guard has joined the martyrs. The (?assassins) are individuals who have been deceived and are members of American mercenary minigroups.

In the meantime, a grenade attack was carried out against a shop on Iman Khomeyni Avenue. The owners were wounded. One of the deceived attackers was captured by citizens, who are always on the scene.

According to that same report, a car parked in front of Ahvaz's Khorram arcade suffered minor damage from a grenade thrown by a deceived individual. Another grenade was thrown in front of Ahvaz's Jam'e Mosque. Fortunately, it did not explode.

176 Arrests in Esfahan

LD251304 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] The Central News Unit reports that the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps in Esfahan has announced that the guards brothers, with the cooperation of the 36-million-strong intelligence service, have, in the past few days, arrested 176 members of the Peykar, Feda'iyan-e Khalq and hypocrites organizations and confiscated a large amount of books, publications and tapes in various regions of Kerman Province.

PARS reports that the spokesman for the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps in Esfahan has announced that with the cooperation of the people, plots by counterrevolutionaries to attack 30 houses and business premises, and to assassinate persons serving the Islamic Pepublic of Iran during the past 2 months, have been foiled in Esfahan. He added: With the cooperation of faithful and Muslim people of Esfahan our brothers in the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps discovered a major network of the military wing of the hyprocrites organization. Extensive information was gained, resulting in the discovery of a large number of safe houses belonging to this organization together with considerable amounts of firearms and other weapons, ammunition, machinery for printing and duplicating documents, and banned leaflets and publications. More than 100 of them were arrested and 3 were killed in a clash with the guards.

During the same period, 27 cases of counterrevolutionary activities by groups opposing the Islamic Republic of Iran who are related to imperialism were reported, cases such as assassinations, explosions, arson, armed attacks, thefts of motorcycles and cars, [word indistinct] of registry offices and others. Such acts led to the martyrdom of Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed Hasan Beheshti and his 3-year old nephew, the public relations officer of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps and more than seven guards and mobilization brothers.

Arrests in Other Cities

LD252152 Tehran Domestic Service in Pesian 1630 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] According to a report by the Islamic revolution prosecutor of Arak announced that in the past 2 months about 100 sympathizers of the hypocrites organization and the other Mohareb [fighting against God] minigroups were arrested in this city.

The prosecutor said: A number of those arrested expressed repentence for their past actions. A number of Islamic books and publications were put at their disposal to familiarize them as much as possible with the sublime teachings of Islam and the Islamic revolution.

The Islamic revolution court in Urumiyeh also announced that in the past few days with the cooperation of the committed people, who are always on the scene, and with the vigilance of the security forces of this city, 35 of the hypocrites and the other Mohareb minigroup were arrested. On the basis of this report, one of the active and fugitive members of the hypocrites organization named Hoseyn Vahdat was identified in the city of (Khoy); in the course of the arrest he tried to resist but was arrested and sent to Urumiyeh.

Meanwhile, the Islamic revolution prosecutor's office in Sari announced that in the past 2 days with the cooperation of the Hezbollah [party of God] intelligence organizations and with the struggles and efforts of brothers from the Islamic revolution committee in Sari, two safehouses were discovered in various areas in Sari and two members of the hypocrites organization were arrested. A quantity of organizational documents and rough drawings for the murder of religious personalities were also discovered.

On the basis of this report, in the course of the seizure of one of these safe houses, one terrorist was killed.

Executions in Semnan

LD260910 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Text] According to PARS, four members of the military-political branch of the hypocrites organization and one member of the Peykar organization which wages war against God, named Mohammad Hoseyn Zolfaqari, son of 'Abbas 'Ali; Mohammad Ashraf, son of Asadollah; Majid Tasharrofi, son of Shokrollah; 'Ali Reza Rostamiyan, son of Gholam Hoseyn; and Mansur Ghafuri, son of Mehdi, were found guilty of waging war against God and his prophet and guilty of being rebellious and were condemned to death by the Semnan Islamic Revolution Court.

The charges against them were as follows: Being a founder and member of the central council of the military-political branch of the hypocrites organization and the counter-revolutionary Peykar organization in Semnan, setting up team houses aimed at overthrowing Iran's Islamic Republic, training supporters of the organization as a militia, organizing marches and repeated clashes in Semnan and its surrounding regions, creating chaos and clashes inside prison, attacking prison guards, threatening brother guards with death, providing funds and supplies to the named organizations, copying and distributing all the statements and publications of these groups through their supporters and corrupting naive and innocent youth. The sentences were carried out at dawn this morning.

JOINT STAFF ISSUES COMMUNIQUE 613 ON FIGHTING

LD252010 Tehran Domestic Service in Pesian 1630 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Communique No 613 of Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. We bring to the attention of our dear compatriots a part of the operations and acts of self-sacrifice carried out by the mighty combatants of the armed forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran toward the destruction and downfall of the aggressive forces of the Iraqi Army and the situation on the battlefield.

The self-sacrificing units of our air force on 23 August attacked the positions of the aggressive forces of the Iraqi Army on the (Mared) front and inflicted appreciable losses and casualties on enemy forces, but no accurate information is so far available as to the extent of losses suffered by the enemy.

Yesterday on most of the country's western fronts an exchange of artillery and heavy weapons fire continued between our forces and the declining forces of Saddam's army and on the Marivan, Maymak, Shur-e Shirin, Sar-e Pol-e Zahab and (Bazi Deraz) fronts.

The self-sacrificing units of our ground forces and the rest of our forces deployed on the Abadan and other fronts in the region, by keeping enemy positions under fire, inflicted the following casualties and losses on the Iraqi forces: On the (Mahshahr)-Abadan front, while annihilating a number of enemy servicemen, they set ablaze and destroyed two of their ammunition dumps. On the Abadan front our forces destroyed more than 10 trenches, 4 machinegun and mortar emplacements, 2 ammunition dumps, 2 tanks and personnel carriers, 1 mortar, 1 heavy machinegun, 1 vehicle and 1 enemy assembly point. On the Darkhovin-As-Sulaymaniyah front, in pounding enemy positions and destroying a number of the positions of the Iraqi forces their artillery and mortar fire were silenced. On the Ahvaz and Susangerd fronts an exchange of artillery and heavy weapons fire continued sporadically.

During the past 24 hours, two aggressive aircraft of the Iraqi Army, which intended to attack two of our border towns, faced a heavy fire barrage from our combatants in the regions concerned and were forced to flee.

During the operation on 23 August, 15 of our fellow trench fighters and self-sacrificing units of the ground forces attained the honor of being martyred. May their souls be happy and may their path continue to be held dear.